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Weight-loss substance for cutaneous application

The invention refers to a weight-loss substance for cutaneous application, more particularly to a weight-loss substance such that it is suitable for removing from the body the excess fat found in the skin tissue.

One process for withdrawing the fats located underneath the skin consists of using an agent that will cool down the areas of the body where greater leanness is desired. Such a process makes use of a characteristic feature of the human body, i.e. that it reacts to a reduction in temperature by increasing metabolic activity.

It is known that the human body has the ability to maintain itself at a constant temperature. Therefore, when any given area of the human body is cooled down, the body's automatic response is an attempt to counteract that reduction in temperature, and for that reason to burn some of the energy reserves available to it. In other words, the body burns some of its fat, in this case specifically, fat deposits located in the area exposed to the lower temperature.

This drop in temperature can be brought on by applying a highly volatile substance to the skin, i.e. a substance that evaporates rapidly. Rapid evaporation is known to cause a decrease in temperature.

Thus, the underlying task of the invention is to create a new weight-loss substance that quickly evaporates, causing the temperature of that part of the body to which it is applied to decrease.

According to the invention, this task is accomplished by a substance of the sort described at the onset, such that 51% of it is 96% alcohol, 30% is camomile, 4% is menthol, 4% is camphor, 3% is sodium chloride, 2% is calcium chloride, and 6% is potassium iodide, and that when homogeneously mixed, the ingredients yield a saturated solution, which is applied to the area of the body that is to be treated by

means of a bandage or pad with a 35% absorption capacity that allows the mixture to evaporate uniformly.

Due to this drop in temperature, rapid consumption of the fat deposits found in that part of the human body that have been treated with the substance is achieved.

In order to regulate how long the cooling action continues and thereby its resulting effect, the substance is not applied directly to the skin but comes into contact with the skin only by way of a bandage or pad that has been treated with the substance being addressed here.

Consequently, the substance according to the invention induces, with the aid of a suitable bandage, local cooling caused by evaporation, as a result of which the excess fat disappears and is excreted by the sweat glands.

The substance according to the invention is obtained by mixing the following ingredients: 96% alcohol, camomile, menthol, camphor, sodium chloride, calcium chloride, and potassium iodide in the approximate proportions, given in percentages, listed below:

Alcohol (96%)	51%
Camomile	30%
Menthol	4%
Camphor	4%
Sodium chloride	3%
Calcium chloride	2%
Potassium iodide	6%

These ingredients are combined with each other at room temperature to form a homogeneous mixture.

With this mixture, a saturated solution is obtained in which the ingredients, combined in the proportions indicated above in percentages, when applied to the area of the body that is to be treated on an absorbent bandage or pad having an absorptive capacity of 35%, cause evaporation to occur slowly. This makes it possible to maintain the effect on the affected area over a certain period of time calculated so as to be sufficient for the desired effect to be achieved.

In the course of experimentation, it has become evident that the bandage impregnated with the saturated solution can cause the temperature in the treated area to fall by as much as 10-15°C, and that the reduced temperature can be held constant for approximately 30 minutes.

The response of the body, i.e. the treated area of the body, to this treatment is an increase in basic metabolism which, based on the physiological increase in body temperature, results in a heat loss. While the treated areas of the body are exposed to the lower temperature, the basic metabolism increases by 22 to 43%.

It can be concluded on the basis of the experiments that were conducted that without a doubt the percentage of loss in body weight and the percentage by which basic metabolism increases are mutually interdependent; in other words, the more weight a person loses, the greater the increase in his basic metabolism.

The loss of body weight is maintained, although to a lesser degree, for 48 hours after the treatment.

One of the advantages to this substance consists of the fact that it only causes evaporation and a decrease in temperature on the surface of the skin, without the occurrence of any other side effects.

The pad or bandage used to apply the substance is made of highly absorbent materials, i.e. materials having a large storage capacity and that are capable of holding a reserve of the substance used in the treatment.

The pad itself is made of a soft material with a certain permeability. For this purpose, a woven cotton crepe is preferred.

Patent Claim

1. Weight-loss substance for cutaneous application, characterized by the fact that 51% of it is 96% alcohol, 30% is camomile, 4% is menthol, 4% is camphor, 3% is sodium chloride, 2% is calcium chloride, and 6% is potassium iodide, and that when combined in a homogeneous mixture, the ingredients yield a saturated solution that is applied to the area of the body that is to be treated on a bandage or pad having an absorptive capacity of approximately 35% that allows the mixture to evaporate uniformly.